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VOLUME 8. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1879 NUMBER 25.

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THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

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The LOUISIANIAN having taken an active part in the movement for a National Conference of the colored men of the country, which led to the late national gathering at Nashville, Tennessee, takes pleasure in laying before its readers the following excerpts in order to enable them to form a correct opinion of the value and importance of the Conference:

[Special Correspondence of the Christian Union.]

The National Colored Convention, called to meet in this city May 6 after a session of four days, has adjourned.

Your correspondent has attended the most imporant of its meetings, has tried to measure the calibre of its members and to discover the spirit with which they were animated. In character, the body was respectable, the leaders being Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, of LA., Hon. J. H. Rainey, of S. C., and Hon. John R. Lynch, of Miss. There were many other men of less note, whose utterances were able and safe. On the other hand, there were many who were so filled with a sense of the importance of parliamentary rules that the assembly would have broken up in disorder, without having accomplished anything, had not the Chairman, Hon. J. R. Lynch, been a man possessed of the clearest head, and of thorough acquaintance with parliamentary law, and of imperturbable temper. As it was, a large part of the time was wasted in wrangling about points of order and in the efforts of amoitious orators to be heard.

In spirit, the body was intensely, excitedly in earnest. Delegates from all parts of the South had come to the convention with but one story, and that was to the effect that the colored people were the victims of proscription, outrage and intimidation. In some States and section there was less violence than in others, but everywhere their rights were trampled on in a thousand ways. The testimony was unanimous that the emigration movement arose from the fact that the colored people could no longer tolerate the abuses which were heaped upon them, that any fate, even death itself, was better than the outrages to which they were subject.

None could have sat through the sessions of that conference without being impressed with the thought that the time has come when the colored people will make themselves heard and felt. The cry was, "We must agitate as did the abolitionists in the North, as did Daniel O'Connell in Ireland." The schools which have been in operation since the war have been training up young men who are beginning to feel the movings of power in their hearts, and from this time forth colored men step upon the stage to engage in the conflict of ideas which must go on till every right which is now denied the black man shall be secured. The colored people of the South are like Sampson shorn of his locks, they have not yet found their strength, but when they do the struggle will be of short duration.

[Southern Reveille.]

It cannot be denied that the recent assemblage of representative colored men of the whole Union, at Nashville, was an imposing gathering of well meaning and very sensible men. It was no convention in the ordinary sense. It was a conference of invited leaders to consult, and consider, and discuss the general welfare of the race. Mr. Lynch was president, and the press compliment his opening address for its ability, and we may say its moderation. The debates were able—the address, prepared we presume, by Gov. Pinchback, and read before the conference, is well written, and is in many respects a philosophical view of the present and future of the race. While there is just a little bitterness in it, and many statements which from his standpoint seem to be true, yet scarcely tenable as general propositions, it is nevertheless creditable to his good sense and his fairness.

[Colored Citizen.]

The conference of colored men has met, done its work and adjourned, and we have no hesitation in saying that its expressions and doings were fraught with more momentous importance than any convention or gathering of our people since the emancipation of the race was accomplished. Important because of the alarming condition of our laboring people of the South; important because of the doubtfulness on the part of the race, its friends and its enemies, as to what to do; and important because millions of people awaited in almost breathless suspense to learn the results of its deliberations. There never was assembled, in this country since the days our fathers met to sever the Colonies from Great Britain's rule, by the adoption of a declaration of independence, a more serious, earnest and determined set of men than those who composed this conference.

[Southwestern Christian Advocate.]

The address of the Nashville Convention is a dignified and strong putting of the colored people's case to the nation. A careful reading is requested, especialy by those who are yet dwelling under the hallucination that the Exodus is a thing of small import.

[Pilot.]

The Conference was manipulated by Ex-Governor Pinchback, Ex-Congressman Rainey, and two other members from Louisiana, one from Virginia, one and the only one from Ohio.

The Conference was composed of more than a hundred and twenty members, many of them better men in every essential particular than the manipulators, but they were without experience in parliamentary usages, and became an easy prey to the manipulating tricksters. The result of the whole matter is more expense than profit to the masses.

[Africo American Presbyterian]

This body met at Nashville, Tenn., on the 6th inst. It appears to have proven a perfect failure. This was greatly feared by many. The readers of this paper will remember we had doubts about it. We refrain from any extended remarks on the subject. The colored people of North Carolina should congratulate themselves highly on having neither been represented nor misrepresented in this (we were about to say the national humbug) national conference. Will the Pilot, the People's Advocate or some one else tell how much it cost?

[Advance]

All in all, we think that the National Conference was a decined success, we regret very much our inability to be present. We have carefully read the proceedings and we must frankly say that much was said, and many resolutions introduced that could have been very properly dispensed with, but in all deliberate bodies such is bound to be the case. The question of Exodus was managed very intelligently and canstiously and reflected much credit upon the good sense of the Conference.

[Freemans Journal]

Has any good been accomplished at the Conference, many inquire with a suspicious air. The Journal for one is of the opinion that some material good for our people has been brought about. Although it is frequently the case with national questions that their results or work accomplished is not always perceptible in a day. It should not be supposed for a minute that a handful of men assembled at Nashville could revolutionize wrong into right in a day or week. About all that could be done was to set forth our grievances, express our opinions, and now wait for the results through the course of time.

[Western Sentinel]

The People's Advocate come to us with a Supplement containing the proceedings of the Conference held at Nashville. Any amount of resolutions were offered and passed (as we expected,) but will our worthy brethren carry into effect the sense of these resolutions. This is the only failure we predicted of this Conference of our leading element of the country. Now gentleman, push forward and carry out your resolutions. We would like very much to give our readers a full account of the Conference but our space is too limited.

[Journal of Industry]

The conference of leading colored men has met and adjourned. Resolutions and talk, as usual, occupied their complement of time. We regret the unfortunate difficulties which occurred in its organization. Such conduct on the part of our people, especially in instances of this kind, tends greatly toward establishing the truth of the oft repeated assertion, to-wit: "the negro is incapable of self-government." We are not disposed to disparage the efforts put forth by those who composed this body, nor are we inclined to discourage any attempt which may be made in our behalf by any other person or persons, but we must say this: unles the resolutions which were adopted are carried into effect, and those who did the talking mean what they say, their labors are all in vain. We will patiently and hopefully await the good results which some of the proceeding promise.

[News, Lexington, Tenn.]

Those "niggers" who met in Nashville last week are as presumptuous as the Greenback members of Congress. They think they hold the balance of power and are therefore "chief cooks and bottle washers." In the language of an unknown author we exclaim, "scare h—ll!"

THE *Western Sentinel*, of Kansas City, Mo., suggests the propriety of holding a national convention of colored newspaper men with the view of inaugurating "a more practical way for publishing a colored newspaper. Such a convention would be productive of much good, a unanimity of action on the great questions which pertain to the interests of the colored people is very much needed, and we hope that such a convention will be held at an early day. Go ahead! brother editor, we'll lend a helping hand.—[Eastern Review.

And so will the LOUISIANIAN, as it never fails to second any movement likely, even in the remotest degree, to advance interests of our people.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—Since our last issue, the Convention has passed an ordinance prohibiting any future lease of the new canal, instructed the Attorney General to sue the lessee for the recovery of amount due the State by him, fixed the salaries of State officers, and heard the protests of several parties against the repudiation of the State debt, and received the reports of several committees. Nothing has been done, thus far, of especial interest to our class. A great many personal explanations were made on Friday.

TENSAS PARISH.

The Facts of the Case.

As Seen By Eye-Witnesses.

In the Campaign of 1878.

On the 28th ultimo, Senator Jonas, in a speech delivered in the U. S. Senate on the Legislative appropriation bill referring to the Tensas outrages said:

"My colleague the other day alluded to the parish of Tensas, and made a point of the fact that the parish of Tensas which sent democratic members to the last Legislature had sent two republicans to the constitutional convention just assembled. Why, Mr. President, the parish of Tensas has a very small white population, and a very large colored population. It is not pretended that the white people control the colored vote in the State of Louisiana or elsewhere except by their moral influence over them, and the parish of Tensas voted fairly for the democratic ticket at the preceding election, but at this election for the constitutional convention, there were one hundred and sixty of the leading men of Tensas, every leading man in that parish, down in the parish of Orleans where they had been dragged to await the trial in the Fedral court either as accused or witnesses, and it was impossible to carry the parish for the democratic party, and it was not likely that the colored people who, seeing that voting the democratic ticket only led to prosecution and persecution in the Fedral court, would be induced to pursue further the experiment which they tried the year before."

In reply to which Senator Kellogg retorted as follows:

Mr. KELLOGG. Mr. President, I believe I have one minute. In that one minute I will simply say that had I time as I would wish, I think I could show that a great many of the statements made by my colleague are incorrect. I could show, I think, that so far as the elections of 1868, and 1872, and 1874, and 1876, and 1878 are concerned, there are few material allegations made by my colleague founded in fact or that can be corroborated by history.

If I had time I should like to refer to the election of 1868, and show that half the State was overrun by violence at that election. In the city of New Orleans, with over 30,000 votes on the then existing registration, nearly 15,000 of them colored, in the spring of that year at a peaceable election nearly 14,000 votes were polled for the republican candidates for State offices, while in the presidential election in the fall of the same year, after weeks of riot, General Grant received barely 1,100 votes in the whole city of New Orleans; and I myself saw but a few days before the election, so great was the terror and so rampant was the violence, colored men shot down and dragged along the pavements, leaving the marks of their blood, thrown into carts, and carried off to the cemeteries. If my colleague desires the details I will give them to him "line upon line and precept upon precept," and in such manner that neither he nor any other man can controvert successfully. My colleague says there was a fair and peaceable election in 1868. Fair and peaceable when the people were by violence depcived of their rights and throughout the whole State the republican vote was nearly entirely suppressed!

In support of Mr. Kellogg's testimony we publish a communication written by an eye witness of most of the facts narrated—a very highly intelligent, and creditable witness. We have purposely withheld the publication of this communication until now, because we foresaw that just such an occasion as this would present itself and the paper could be more serviceably used as rebutting testimony.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

There are some features in connection with the Tensas outrage that deserve the especial attention of all fair minded people. From the evidence of many of the witnesses brought before the Teller Committee here to testify in regard to the troubles in that parish, it seems that on the morning following the attack on Fairfax that the Parish Judge of the parish of Tensas arrived at Waterproof and immediately issued a warrant for the arrest of Fairfax, but did not take any steps to secure the arrest of any of the parties who had attacked the house of Fairfax and had wounded three colored men in said house, one of whom afterwards died. Again, he afterwards issued a proclamation to the colored people, calling upon them to disperse and return quietly to their homes and assuring them of protection if they did so. On Tuesday, he arrived at Waterproof at the head of a posse of sixty-five men, and before reaching that town he claims to have been fired on, by a party of colored men, in the Cass lane, and that he returned the fire, wounding a number of colored men, but not killing any. Many witnesses state that on that day there were no armed colored men anywhere in that vicinity, but that the posse commanded by the Judge fired several volleys at people who were at work in the Bass field, and at some people who were in the lane, but unarmed, and that several colored men were wounded by these volleys.

On that day, the gin of Moss, Wise & Co., on the Burn place, was burned, and on Wednesday morning a colored man named Dick Miller was arrested as the incendiary and brought to Waterproof by a posse headed by the Sheriff, John W. Register, and Judge Cordill. These officers and the posse, with the prisoner, left Waterproof that afternoon for St. Joseph, but instead of taking the river road they went back into the swamp with the prisoner, and he was found hung the next morning.

Governer Nicholls, in his message, states that this man was hung, but omits the fact that he had been arrested by the law officers and was in their charge when he was hung, and it is reasonable to infer that the hanging was done by a posse headed by the Judge and Sheriff of the parish.

At the time of the departure of the Judge and the Sheriff from Waterproof, the bull-dozing gangs from the parishes of Ouachita, Morehouse, etc., were in Waterproof, they having arrived the evening before, and on the following day commenced their hellish work, and from that day (Thursday, 17th Oct.) to the 20th of October, the following persons, all colored, were whipped, robbed, shot and hung, and otherwise maltreated:

Herman Wilson—hung, October 17.

Louis Postlewaithe—shot, Oct. 17.

James Stafford—shot Oct. 17.

William Henry—hung between October 17 and 20.

Charles Carroll—hung between October 17 and 20.

Robert Williams—hung October 20.

Monday Hill—hung October 20.

Charles Bethel—shot and throat cut October 19.

Robin Buckner, Adam Berry, Dave McAllister, Aleck Wye—severely whipped between 17th and 20th October.

Oscar Allen—robbed of $20 on the Marshall place.

Perry Watts—robbed of three guns, valued at $75, and one mule valued at $150.

And in addition to these outrages many people on the Largent place were robbed of all articles of value that they possessed, and their names if necessary can be obtained and given

These crimes were committed in Tensas parish while the Parish Judge, Sheriff and District Attorney were at St. Joseph, and it is reasonable to suppose that they must have received information concerning them; and yet no effort was made by any of these officials to protect the colored people in their lives or their property.

Indeed, it is certain that the Parish Judge had knowledge of these crimes and outrages committed on the colored people, for the Coroner of the parish states that the Judge informed him of the hanging of several of these men, and told him that if he went down to hold inquests on these persons that he might be dealt with in the same way.

These facts are indisputable, and have been sworn to repeatedly by both white and black, Democrats and Republicans. It is certain that had the Parish Judge, Sheriff and District Attorney discharged their plain duty under the circumstances, these outrages could never have occured, or at least the perpetrators would have been brought to justice.

Under this plain statement of facts, clearly established, it is the duty of the House of Representatives to order an inquiry into the conduct of these officials, with a view to their impeachment—and in the name of humanity, in the name of the murdered and injured men, and, lastly, in the name of all fair minded, just and law abiding men in the parish of Tensas and State of Louisiana, I call on that body to do its plain duty in the premises and hold these men to a strict accountability for what seems to have been willful neglect and remissness in the discharge of their official duties.

VERITAS.

AS we predicted in our last issue, the "mud" has began to fly around in the Spofford-Kellogg case as it was propelled with Gen. Butler's "forty jackass power." We protest right here against the perjured villains who convicted by their double affidavits, and who are parading their own perfidy in Washington—being regarded in any way representatives of the colored people in this State.

TO THE POINT.—If Mr. Clarkson, of the Coushatta Citizen, is perpetrating a jest when he accuses us of "sulking out to the boat-holder and Howard," he is respectfully informed that our acquaintance is of such a character as not to warrant the intimacy; if he intends it serious, he lies, and that most foully. We have nothing more to say.—[Natchitoches Vindicator.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

A Colored Preacher in Georgia.

A correspondent of the Boston Post, who has recently been traveling in southwest Georgia, recently found himself enjoying the hospitality of Colonel Lee Jordan, upon his plantation, in Lee County. While in that section, the correspondent made several interesting discoveries, of which he writes with something of the air of one to whom the facts are by no means new. The correspondent, however, met with a negro preacher who presided over the largest colored congregation in the world. His name is Rev. Willis Warren, was born and raised where he now lives, was formerly owned by Colonel Jordan's father, and is self-educated. A peculiarity about this colored preacher is that he has no ambition to hold any office save that of spiritual adviser to the people under his charge. His influence with the negroes is greater than any fifty men in the country. Were he ambitious as a politician it is the opinion of Colonel Jordan that he would find no difficulty in getting into Congress. He has the confidence and esteem of the whites and the love of the blacks. In all religious matters, his word is law with the members of his congregation. Shortly after the war it was his custom, in order to maintain discipline and enforce good behaviour, to punish the young women as if they were children. At present, he punishes them more effectually by turning them out of church. The Rev. Willis Warren owns a good farm, but his entire time is taken up with his duties as minister. He employs laborers to cultivate his lands, just as Colonel Jordan does, and receives as a salary from his congregation $2,500 a year. His home is the former residence of a planter, and is surrounded by every evidence of comfort and prosperity. His congregation consists of between three and four thousand souls, and all look up to their pastor with a degree of reverence and submission not often to be seen. He is their preacher, their lawyer, their judge, their friend and guide. They appeal to him for advice on all occasions and on all subjects, and they have thus been spared many ruinous law-suits and a great deal of bickering and dissatisfaction.

The correspondent of the *Post* had an interview with Rev. Willis Warren, the details of which are very interesting. His evidence is to the effect that the colored people are getting along as comfortably and as contentedly as could reasonably be expected. He is not in favor of the emigration of his race from one State or one section to another. He says the negroes are making money, purchasing homes, and accumulating an interest in the soil on which he lives. Some of his congregation own five hundred acres of land and some run as many as fifteen plows. They hire their hands as white men do and make just as good crops. The preacher himself, at the time of the interview, had eight bales of cotton still on hand, waiting for a rise in prices. In regard to the equal administration of the laws, he says that white men are at the bottom of most of the trouble in which colored people are involved. A white man, he explained, owns a store and buys cotton in the seed, knowing it to be stolen. The negro is convicted, and the white man escapes because there is no proof against him. A white man hires a negro to take a cow to market. The latter who has not taken the precaution of having witnesses to the contract is arrested, tried and convicted for stealing the cow. Warren thinks time will remedy this.

The above, from the Atlanta *Daily Constitution*, presents the sort of preachers our people need, and the kind that command the respect of all classes and colors. That Georgia preacher is not one of the jack-leg breed.

Humorous.

—Motto of the Democracy, according to the Jersey City "Journal": "While there's lies there's hope."

—William M. Evarts' mouth will hold 4 yards of the English language without crowding.—Boston Post.

—Low roosts and dark nights greatly tempt the ungodly to eat boned turkey.—New Orleans Picayune.

—Even clothes line become unsteady when it has too many sheets in the wind.—Hackensack Republican.

—The experiment has been tried often enough to prove that a button-hook is not a night key.—Hackensack Republican.

—Never tramp on another's feelings if those feelings are in the boots in the shape of corns, especially if another is bigger than you are.—Yonkers Gazette.

—It takes the average woman five minutes to lay a postage stamp and lick it on, while it takes the average man only fifty seven seconds. Please think of these things.—Detroit Free Press.

—The best anti-fat remedy we know of is trying to carve up a stack of hard wood with a hatchet that was originally cut out of a hammer.—Elmira Gazette.

—"The strongest propensity in a woman's nature," says a careful student of the sex, "is to want to know what is going on, and the next thing is to boss the job."

—One time a lion met an elephant and the elephant said: "You better go and git your hair cut." But the lion it said "Bah! I shant resent a fellers in sult which has got his nose between his own teeths."—Little Rock Gazette.

—On his return from India, Brown was asked how he liked tiger hunting. "It is very good sport as long as you hunt the tiger," he replied; "but if hard pressed he sometimes take it into his head to hunt you, then it has its drawbacks."

CREW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

The Louisianian.

P. B. S. Pinchback,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1879.

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No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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GEO. WASHINGTON, Assumption.
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J. S. HINTON, Indiana.
WM. H. WARD, Kentucky.
CHARLES T. GRAHAM, Ohio.
S. W. SMITH, Richland.
R W FITZHUGH, Natchez, Miss

A "Ward of the nation" has lately had the witnesses of Judge Spofford in ward for shipping to Washington.

ÆTNA labors and the towns in its vicinity think that something more destructive than "the ridiculous mouse is born."

DELEGATE WHITE, of Rapides, suggests that Senators be elected for eight years and Representatives for two. We amend that they be elected for *life*, for this would then save the trouble and expense of frequent elections.

VIRGINIA law says "don't mix the blood of Negro and Caucasian by *marriage;* it is a sin against nature." Virginia custom holds "if you can throw the veil of darkness over the eyes of old dame nature she cannot call you to account.

THE colored citizens of Marion county, Indiana, are to hold their first annual Agricultural Fair at Indianapolis, August 26, 1879. The association will please accept our thanks for an invitation to be present on that occasion.

To Foster on the Democrats of Ohio a tireless, live opposition candidate for Governor, heavily handicapped as they are in the beginning of the race, is calling on them to Rise up to uncommon exertion and to beseech a Bishop to pray for their salvation.

SINCE the President capsized for the third time the frail bark in which they had embarked to sail into the Presidential port of 1880, the Democrats, having righted their craft, have again entered it with a better sense of seamanship. But will this experience carry them anywhere to the desired haven?

THE old hypocrite of the *Pilot* showed his cloven foot again last week and demonstrated more clearly than ever his vulgar self-conceit. If anything was needed to prove that "jack-leg preachers are a curse to the race, it is furnished in the contemptible conduct of that Reverend (?) gentleman ever since the Conference refused to allow him to monopolize its time.

IF we were to comply with the continual demands made on us for "sample" copies of the LOUISIANIAN, unaccompanied with even postage stamps to mail them, we would soon be eaten out of house and home. Friends, one and all, if you want the LOUISIANIAN, send two dollars and you will have it for one whole year. We print no "sample" copies.

FOR some time past we have had the able assistance of Mr. T. De S. Tucker in our editorial work and we are glad to inform our readers that hereafter our staff will be still further reinforced by contributions to our editorial columns from our talented young friend, Mr. James D. Kennedy. With this staff, and some improvements we are contemplating, our friends may safely calculate that the LOUISIANIAN will be second to no paper of its class.

Concealed Weapons.

Whatever else may be said about the weakness or imbecility of the Democratic city government in the past, certain it is that the present city government has succeeded in breaking up, in a measure, the cowardly practice of carrying concealed weapons. If there is one thing more than another that has militated against the South, and given her enemies a weapon to use against her, it is because human life has been insecure, and laws for the punishment of murders winked at by those charged with their enforcement. There can be no truer index of a belthy change in public sentiment than the measures taken by the present City Council to break up the nefarious practice and make odious the carrying of the knife and revolver. Our city and State has too long been cursed with this evil. The light regard for human life in the South in the past few years, and its damaging consequences in unsettling labor and preventing capital from coming in our midst, has aroused from the whole press a cry of virtuous and manly indignation. This is as it should be. Whenever the time will come in this community for it to be considered unmanly and dishonorable to carry a dangerous weapon, you can date and note the progress and happiness of society. We are glad to see that the police authorities in conjunction with Judge Whittaker of the Superior Criminal Court, are enforcing the law in every instance, without fear or favor, and that their efforts are ably seconded and applauded by the press and general public.

There is another phase to this question, however, that ought to be fully understood. During times of great political excitement every one seems to be imbued with the idea that it is necessary to be armed while attending ward primaries, conventions and processions. Indeed, murders for political causes and effect are lightly considered, especially when the victim happens to be a Republican. It is only when such prominent men as the late Col. Alston, of Atlanta, Ga., are ruthlessly murdered that people open their eyes to the fact that human life is insecure. The tales of the wrongs and sufferings of our people have been frowned down in the community or section where they were inflicted, and it is because of that fact more than anything else they conceived the idea of migration as a remedy for existing evils.

Of course other questions were considered in this connection, but the prime and moving cause was the total insecurity for life in the sections where they lived.

Now, if our Southern friends desire to give permanent peace and good government one thing is absolutely necessary. They must show that this law is to be enforced at all times and under all circumstances. They must prove to the people of the whole country that this is not a spasmodic effort. If rifle clubs are permitted to ride through portions of our State for the purpose of intimidating or coercing a voter, unchallenged by the "powers that be," then this indignation now so violent becomes mere mockery. At any rate whether the law is to be enforced in the future or not, the beginning is a good one and deserves commendation. We are not disposed to sit quietly by and see our section traduced for party purposes. We are tired of the ever recurring argument in the halls of Congress that black men are not protected in the South and that life is insecure. It is true, however, and our white citizens are largely responsible for it. We want our people to stay here instead of seeking homes elsewhere; but we have not the hardihood to ask or persuade them to do so when we see how lightly their rights as men and citizens have been protected and respected. Our friends have made a good beginning. Now let them meet the issues in the next campaign without the familiar crack of the rifle or pistol.

HON. WM. P. KELLOGG has our thanks for public documents.

Answers to Correspondents

The subjoined answer to correspondents from the *Colored Citizen*, published at Topeka, Kansas, is reproduced for the benefit of whom it may concern:

We have received within the last two weeks a score or more of letters from all parts of the country asking information concerning Kansas, and the colored people who have recently come into the State, and as it is impossible to write letters in answer to so many inquiries we take this method of saying to all concerned that the refugees who have entered the State are for the most part temporarily provided for; a few have been able to purchase farms and a few others have bought houses and lots in the towns, whilst a few others have gone on Government land. None are suffering that we know, or have heard of. The charitable people of the country have with true christian hearts put their hands in their pockets and contributed to the relief of the needy. For the most part the feelings of the white people of the State have been exceedingly friendly to the migrationist, but at the same time they have shown that they would prefer the people to come with more definite ideas as to what they will have to meet when they get here.

We have several times said through these columns to our people that to come to Kansas is, like going into any other new country a big undertaking, and hence all persons thinking of making the move should make the very best preparation possible. Land is abundant, and can be purchased at from three to ten dollars per acre on reasonable terms, say one-fifth cash and the rest in annual instalments with 7 per cent interest. No clearing or grubbing is required, as the land is prairie and ready for the plow. We would advise all intended comers to try to get into the State in the month of March so as to be able to break their ground and put in their corn in April.

In Kansas the rights of all men are regarded sacred alike regardless of nationality. Churches of all denominations are here, and school-houses are abundant. Education in this State is deemed an absolute necessity and to its promotion the best efforts of the people are directed.

In conclusion, we say to all well disposed and industrious people everywhere and of every nationality, Kansas has a welcome for you, but prepare yourselves for the life you will have to live and the duties you will have to perform, and come with money enough to at once go to living on your own hook. But, if the bull-dozers and other scoundrels won't let you live in peace where you are and you are forced to leave your homes, then we say, in Kansas we will, under God, do the best we can toward lending you a helping hand. To our correspondent, Rapier, of Alabama, we have to say that we regard his views, as expressed in the letter we received from him as eminently correct, and we approve of every word he says on the general subject and we feel sure if he can get the people of his State to see as he does they will make no mistake.

THE suggestions made by our Delta correspondent, relative to the laboring classes, in his letter of last week, have been anticipated by Hon. David Young, of Concordia, in an ordinance which he has prepared and will introduce at an early day into the Convention. We readily concur with our correspondent from our practical knowledge of the wants referred to, that a measure of some sort for the relief of the laborers is necessary in the new constitution to retain and content our people in the State. Mr. Young's ordinance, as far as we have noticed it, is pertinent to the points suggested by our correspondent in the following lines:

The proceedings of our Constitutional Convention are watched with interest here, and the hope is entertained that some good will come out of Israel. It would be well if some provision could be ingrafted into the Constitution that would in a measure afford some protection to the laboring classes and small farmers; for instance, a clause exempting from execution a certain amount in real and personal property and forbidding the mortgaging of the same, and another clause prohibiting the mortgaging of crops not made. The enactment of these provisions into law by the Convention would prove a blessing to the poorer classes in the future, and its influence might even now be felt upon the exodus movement which threatens at no distant day to strip the South of its labor.

WE have read with deep mortification and pain the attempted justification of the Texas outrages by Senator Jones in his speech on the legislative appropriation bill, an extract from which will be seen on the first page. Having always regarded Mr. Jonas as a fair-minded and high-toned gentleman, we deeply regret he should have felt called on by party necessity to put forth utterances quite at variance with the real facts which are known to both white and black in Texas.

WHENEVER the dispatches from the English army in South Africa would have people to believe that Cetywayo is dispirited and away off, 'tis then he is best entrenched and ready to lock arms in mortal combat with Lord Chelmsford.

Cuban Slavery.

"The *Correspondencia*, of Madrid, says the Government will shortly submit to the Cortes a bill for the abolition of slavery."

The above we clip from the foreign dispatches of the 3rd inst.

When slavery died in the United States it rang the death knell to the institution in all other slave-holding countries on this Continent. The moral influence of our boasted republic of universal freedom fostered the system in every civilized land where the consciences of men were in any wise lax enough to secure enjoyment and ease at the expense of the unrequited toil and sweat of others.

Spain was the first Christian nation to curse this New World with Negro slavery. She brought slaves into her West Indian colonies, chiefly to Cuba, the gem of the Antilles, and fattened on the accursed traffic from the time she was a second-rate power up to the zenith of her greatness under Philip II, down to her decline and rapid decay in the politics of Europe. Cruel, avaricious and Burbonic, Spain has cherished slavery in Cuba as the hen that laid the golden eggs. During the ministry of Castellar, an effort was made by the great statesman looking to the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the "ever faithful isle." But the planters, backed up by the fossil grandees of the mother country, stoutly resisted the proposed reform, notwithstanding the overthrow of the rebellion in the United States plainly pointed to the final doom of slavery on the island.

It is with pleasure we notice the effort about to be put forth by the present Ministry, under a royal government, to wipe away the accursed thing from the face of the fairest island of the Caribbean sea. It is more than time for Spain to do her duty in the premises, for slavery in Cuba is now a serious drawback to free labor in the United States. Barring the question of humanity and justice, which should be sufficient to determine its action, the productive interest of the South in the matter of sugar alone demands the abolition of slavery in Cuba. With every possible care, rigid economy and intelligent cultivation, we cannot well compete with the Cuban sugar, duty paid. We are certainly not so magnanimous as to suffer the indolent and arrogant Spaniard to fatten at our expense. We hope ere long to chronicle the extinction of slavery in Cuba, to the happiness of the victims and to the credit of Spain, as the first and last slave holding natior.

THE nomination of Gen. Tom Ewing by the Democrats of Ohio, for Governor is a decided exhibition of weakness on the part of the party. Outside of "fog horn" Bill Allen, no prominent Ohioan so thoroughly embodies the financial heresy known as the "Ohio idea" as the man just nominated. It was, therefore, with a view to draw the Greenbackers into coalition that Gov. Bishop, who is strong in the southern part of the State, and Gen. Rice, who is strong with the soldier element, were shelved. The Democrats of Ohio have been so often and disastrously beaten on the money issue, that we may safely predict a similar fate for them in the present campaign. The great and acknowledged abilities of Gen. Ewing cannot dislodge the Republicans from the vantage ground they occupy, even if it were in the absence of the sharply defined issues in the platforms of the two parties on which the battle is to be fought. The vital question which has awakened the Republican masses of the State is that which has been precipitated by Congress as to whether the nation is subordinate to the States in jurisdiction. As a believer in the States' rights theory, Gen. Ewing has a splendid prospect of being buried beneath Republican votes next October.

WE copy the following from the *Colored Citizen*, published at Topeka, Kansas:

A. H. Grimke, a well known colored lawyer of Boston, was married a few days ago to Miss Sarah E. Stanley, white, the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman of Wisconsin. He graduated from Lincoln University and from the Harvard Law School.

Mr. Grimke is a brother of the eloquent young divine, Frank J. Grimke, who graduated with distinction and honor from Harvard College and the theological department of Princeton. He is now stationed in Washington, at the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, and recently admitted ninety two converts to membership. These young men are an honor to their professions and their race, and especially to the South.

Att'y-Gen. Williams on Grant and Sherman.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Ex-Attorney Williams, now in this city, in a conversation concerning the Presidency, said: "My impression is that Grant does not desire a re-nomination and will not seek it. I am convinced, however, that a large majority of the members of the Rebublican party would like to have him become a candidate. Personally I should like to see Grant nominated, but I am equally willing to support any of such possible candidates as John Sherman, Blaine, Conkling or Grant. Sherman is in every way a strong man.

"He is strong with the financial men of the country and stands well with the stalwart element. If, when the convention meets, the resumption scheme is as promising of entire success as it now seems to be Sherman would be very popular with the people; and if the belief is then general that the country is enjoying renewed prosperity, or if better times seem to be coming, then the Greenbackers and the inflationists will have sense enough to see that it would be unwise to oppose him, and a greater number of them would be won over together."

IF the asperities of the war could be worn off in Southern politics as in other relations of life, we would be rapidly near the end of troubles in the South. The commingling of the Blue and Gray, as seen at the decoration of the graves of the Federal dead at Chalmette last week, is as commendable as it is promotive of good will between the sections. If the politicians here can only imitate this—by ignoring race prejudice—the South would suddenly bound into new life.

ALL quiet on the Mississippi and the exodus cometh not; but after the next election, if attended with anything like the cruelty of the past, an exode, in the industrial tragedy which began the past Spring, may be looked for.

Decoration Day

BY OUR LOCAL REPORTER.

Again the beautiful and ancient custom of decorating the graves of the heroic dead was appropriately celebrated on the 30th ult. Under the auspices of the Joseph A. Mower Post No. 1, G. A. R., the handsome and commodious steamer John W. Cannon was chartered for the occasion, and made six trips during the day to and from Chalmette. Notwithstanding the exceeding inclemency of the weather, the day was generally observed. Arriving on the grounds, inspiring sentiments of deeds of valor on the tented field crowded thick and fast upon us; the old and historic battle ground seemed as it were bathed in copious tears, and each chiseled headboard a trusted sentinel guarding the sacred dust of immortal heroes buried. The sweet smelling flowers—generous tokens of cherished affections—carried by loving hands to deck the silent monuments of a nation's defenders, were softly laid upon the mounds of fallen greatness; and the green foliage around, beautiful upheavings from the bosom of their mother, mutely thanked the patriotic givers, recalling memories of the roar of conflict, and begetting solemn thoughts in the midst of rejoicing.

On such an occasion all feelings of prejudice should be forgotten, all animosities conceived in the womb of the great rebellion should have been consigned to the oblivion of the past, and the Blue and Gray clasp hands over the graves of those who died that liberty might live, throwing the mantle of forgetfulness over the scenes of the war, and mellowing away the bitterness of sectional strife.

The floral offerings from the veterans of the Army of the Tennessee and the Continental Guards were most beautiful, and we hope carried with them from the Gray affection and admiration for the valor of the Blue.

Standing on the spot where Jackson's little band so valiantly fought, viewing the silent guides that reared their speechless heads above the sward and marked the resting places of those who lie in the grim halls of death, in this memorable city of the dead, our souls went up with prayerful thanksgivings to the white-winged messenger of peace that has stilled we hope forever the bloody carnage of war and the wild clash of contending armies.

Beneath the sod, the Blue and the Gray are alike sleeping, and beneath the sod the black soldier's dust lies crumbling beside his white comrade's, and may the time come when the people of this great commonwealth shall recognize the courage and devotion of all who died for a cherished cause. May we then in after years, proud of the matchless valor of the Nation's dead, gather flowers then blooming

And strew them o'er the mounds of clay,
With love for the Blue and sorrow for the Gray.

THE following letter of invitation has been received by Sir Knight J. Henri Burch, Eminent Commander Constantine Commandery, K. T.:

To the Officers and Sir Knights of Constantine Commandery K. T. No. 13, located at New Orleans:

At a regular meeting of Stone Square Lodge, held on Friday night, May 30, 1879, the following resolution, offered by Bro. W. G. Taylor, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Stone Square Lodge U. D., desiring an exchange of Masonic courtesies with the craft of New Orleans, do hereby tender to Constantine Commandery K. T., of which our Most Worshipful Master, J. Henri Burch, is Eminent Commander, a complimentary pic-nic at Baton Rouge, at such time as they may choose to select, and that this Lodge constitute a committee of arrangements to perfect and carry out all arrangements necessary to make said pic-nic agreeable to those who may visit us on that occasion, and beneficial to Constantine Commandery in particular.

(Signed) J. L. LAPIERRE,
Sec'tary Square Stone Lodge U. D.
BATON ROUGE, May 31, 1879.

THERE is no nepotism in Congress now. Oh, no! How many Senators have employed as clerks their sons, nephews, brothers-in-law? And these Senators once howled about Grant's nepotism! The View will give the nepostic roster, showing how reformers reform.—[National View.

THE "wanderings of Ulysses" have extended into the Flowery Kingdom. Even there, at the end of the world, they will not Grant the fugitive a rest from state dinners and ovations.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION is moving on to "make haste slowly." Nothing of interest has lately transpired worth the while to report to our readers.

DIED—Suddenly, at his residence, 352 Canal street, on Thursday at 10:15 a. m., John W. Roxborough, aged 33 years. The deceased was very widely known in this city, which has been his home for many years. There is hardly a young man in the community whose death will elicit more general and sincere regret. Quick of perception, endowed with strong social instincts, always cheerful where others with happier surroundings would be disposed to be pessimists, he numbered his friends by the score among the intelligent and genial of both races, while never failing to impart a ray of sunshine to him with whomsoever he came in contact. Strong in the courage of his convictions, and possessed of a nervous temperament, he was ever active and resolute to maintain whatever he deemed to be right. With a nature as generous as his heart was tender under a seemingly indifferent exterior, his generosity was often bestowed to neglect of himself while his emotions throbbed warmly for the victim of wrong and injustice. He has left a void in the circle of his acquaintances which will not be readily filled. Mr. Roxborough had held several positions of trust, both in the Federal and State service, in all of which he acquitted himself with credit to himself and satisfaction to his friends. At the time of his death he was a member of the Board of Assessors for the city, to which place he was appointed by the present Executive of the State. To his sorrowing mother, brothers and sisters we extend our hearty sympathy.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1879.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of July 10, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States, upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Louisiana, from October 1, 1879, to June 30, 1882. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

D. M. KEY,
Postmaster General.

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All communications to the committee must be addressed to P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President State Central Executive Committee, New Orleans, Louisiana.

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On and after Nov. 13, 1877, Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Calliope street depot:

DEPART.
Express No. 1..... 6:15 p. m.
Mixed No. 3..... 7:00 a. m.
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No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleepers through without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and for St. Louis a Sleeper is attached at Milan, Tenn., enabling passengers to go through without leaving the train. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Friday evening's train makes no connection for Chicago.

Accommodation trains between New Orleans and McComb City:
Leave New Orleans at 3:45 p. m. Saturday, and 7 a. m. Sunday.
Arrive at New Orleans at 9:20 a. m. Sunday, and 10 p. m. Monday.

This is the only line running double daily through trains to and from all points North and East.

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On and after THURSDAY, April 10, this line will make the following rates to suit the times:

To Boston	$27 60
To New York	26 60
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The Louisianian.

J. M. VANCE, Jr., Editor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1879.

FLY time.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

CHANGE your coat, the weather demands it.

STAUB is always on hand to accommodate you with the latest news.

DON'T forget Ellis' popular news stand just opposite the postoffice.

PIC-NICS, excursions, cake walks, etc., for the benefit of the Kansas sufferers, are most numerous.

DAME rumor is quiet; there is dearth of news. Why not an imaginary item? It will wear away the monotony.

THE young man with "the peculiar hallucination" profited much from a little hint. He is better. His mind will soon regain its wonted equilibrium.

HE hastily penned this telegram:—"Justice and policy demands," etc. The receiver, in a fit of frightful indignation, exclaimed: "Cheek, darned cheek."

WHY is it that young men should continually tell, knowingly, untruths in relation to their individual affairs, made unbecomingly public through their own foolhardiness and nonsense?

HYDROPHOBIA has nigh become an epidemic. The bite of a dog, though, is in some cases needless. Why? Are there not a few yet living who bark, rave, bite and fight without any dog assistance?

HALEY is a live man as may be fairly judged from the sight of his news depot. Sunday need never be a bore on your hands if you visit him and supply yourself with reading matter the Saturday previous.

JUDGE WOERNER, of St. Louis, has decided that "a mulatto is not a Negro." Well, well, well. Can it be possible that so many of us have been WHITE for lo! these many years and didn't know it. Better late than never.

THE handsome young youth with jet black hair, sparkling eyes, and thin mustache, has at last seen his hitherto invincible (?) charms count for naught in the presence of the gay young anti-Emergrationist of Byronic sympathies. In truth, decoration day has in its memories much food for thought.

THE following gentlemen were appointed as the vestry of St. Phillips P. E. Church, by its pastor, Rev. Dr. C. H. Thompson.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Dr. J. T. Newman, Duncan Williams, M. J. Simms, J. D. Kennedy, A. L. Henderson, C. C. Crane, Norris Bell, I. A. Campbell, N. D. Sneed. Wardens—Thomas Boswell, James L. Davis. Vestry meeting Monday, June 9.

"AFTER the storm the calm," is an old though true maxim. Amusements of all kinds have been going the rounds for the last two or three weeks, keeping up a continual strain on one, both physically and financially. There is a scarcity of them now, and the young, gay and "flashy" have moments of quiet in which to recuperate and get "fixed" sufficient to meet the tidal wave of mirth and pleasure, which will commence its sweeping, surging motion on the 7th and last, with little interruption, for the next six or eight weeks.

An unfortunate difficulty occurred between Hon. J. Ross Stewart and Wm. Ward, on last Monday night, in which the former was struck over the head two or three times with a club, and the latter cut in the breast with a sharp instrument. Ward was taken to the Charity Hospital and Stewart to the lock-up. On Wednesday Stewart was arraigned before the Recorder and remanded to prison without bail to await a certificate from the physician as to Ward's condition. The House Surgeon of the hospital has since given the needed certificate and Mr. Stewart has been released on bail of $6,000.

THE commencement exercises of Straight University took place on Thursday evening at Central Church. An overflowing and appreciative congregation was present to do honor to seven young gentlemen and one young lady who were to deliver their graduating addresses and receive the customary diplomas. They all acquitted themselves most handsomely, Messrs. Russell and Caldwell carrying off the honors. Miss Fleming's essay discovers her to be a person of keen perception, one who has a practical eye to the labors of life. Our limited columns prevent an extended notice of the exercises.

LIST OF PAPERS

PUBLISHED BY

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IN THE

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WHY NOT TRY
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THE
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WAVERLY MAGAZINE.

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Will contain all the latest news of the day—Political, Literary, and General—thus making it one of the newsiest and most interesting weekly papers published in the State.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

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INTELIGENCE BUREAU.

PLANTERS, ATTENTION.

Riard's Employers' and Servants

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU AND CLAIM AGENCY,

184.....POYDRAS STREET.....184

NEW ORLEANS.

The undersigned, having had many years experience in one of the largest North-ern Cities, in the selection of servants for employers, and in obtaining situations for the unemployed, and believing in the advantage to the public of a permanent bureau, where those needing help can call at any time and secure such as may be required, and those out of employment can obtain good situations, inform the public that they have established a bureau as above, where, at the shortest notice,

PRIVATE FAMILIES,
BOARDING HOUSES,
HOTELS, RESTAURANTS,
STEAMBOATS, STORES,
PLANTATIONS, Etc., Etc.,

can be supplied with first-class cooks, waiters, nurses, stewards, (male and female) matrons, housekeepers, seamstresses, traveling servants, ladies' maids, valets, servants of all work, men or women to work by the day or month. Also, book-keepers, clerks, salesmen, overseers for plantations, bar-tenders, coachmen, waiters, grooms, hostlers, office-cleaners. Boys for any occupation, and likewise laborers for plantations, white and colored.

English, French, American, German and Spanish employers wishing first-class help, and those desiring good situations in the city or country, will find it to their advantage

TO CALL AT ONCE, OR COMMUNICATE AND HAVE THEIR NAMES REGISTERED.

Special attention given to private families, and ladies will find it to their advantage to call in person, and make known their requirements.

Neatly Furnished Sitting Rooms for those Desiring Situations.

Planters wishing first-class laborers from the North, or any of the Southern States (white or colored), can have their orders filled on short notice, by calling in person or addressing this bureau, as we have agents in each of the Southern States as well as in Northern cities, expressly for the purpose of engaging hands.

Agents wanted in the country parishes and in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid, for the purpose of engaging and forwarding labor. For particulars, enclose postage stamp.

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Claims of all kinds against the States, or the United States, for bounty, pensions, prize money, etc., etc., collected promptly.

Land warrants of the Revolutionary, Black Hawk, Florida, Mexican Wars, and War of 1812 bought and sold.

Compensation obtained for all losses of stock, produce, or otherwise, sustained by acts of the Federal Army during the war. No charges unless successful.

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☞ Goods delivered free of charge, in any part of the city.

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☞ Cleaning and Repairing neat done.

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—BY—
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FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.
I. N. MARKS, President.
T. PRUDHOMME, Vice President.
R. H. BENNERS, Secretary.
JAS. BOYCE, Inspector.
W. E. RODDY, "
Office, Cor. Camp and Gravier Sts
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CHAMPAGNE,
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feb10 New Orleans.

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☞ AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES. ☜
June 6, 1874.

DR. J. T. NEWMAN,
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Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of July 10, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States, upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Louisiana, from October 1, 1879, to June 30, 1882. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

D. M. KEY,
Postmaster General.

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The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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156.....FRONT STREET.....156

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BONQUOIS & PAUL,

Boot and Shoe-Makers,

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AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.

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Club of twenty (in advance)..... 20 00
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